

## GET-RICH-QUICK TRIAL

George H. Munroe Faces Accusers from Many States.

GOT MORE THAN \$500,000

Money Made Through Pretended Sales of Marconi Wireless Telegraph Companies.

George H. Munroe, a member of the brokerage firm of Munroe & Munroe who was indicted for using the mails in a scheme to defraud investors, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Hough and a jury in the United States Circuit Court. Munroe is the first leading operator of an alleged get-rich-quick scheme to be brought to trial in this jurisdiction as the result of the crusade started by Postmaster General Hitchcock last summer against stock brokers who, it was alleged, realized millions from credulous investors throughout the country by means of extensive operations carried on through the mails.

Henry A. Wise, United States Attorney, made extensive preparations to prosecute the case with vigor. Raymond C. Brown, his blind assistant, who made the investigations that led to Munroe's indictment, has devoted months to sifting the evidence, and witnesses have been summoned here from England and all parts of the country and Canada in support of the government's case.

The scale on which Munroe & Munroe carried on their stock sales was indicated by the indictment of George H. Munroe, who was charged with having taken more than \$500,000 through pretended sales of stock in the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada and the English Marconi Company, although, it was alleged, no delivery of the stock was made. Munroe also was charged with a scheme to defraud in connection with sales of stock in the Marconi Wireless Company of America and the Argentine Marconi Wireless Company, and in the Plata. At the time of his indictment, September last, he was connected with the formation of the Dominican Bankers' Association, and it was said that he was the man who floated the "Blackstock Trust," the stock of which was offered to the public at 35 cents a share, although it was represented as being worth \$10 a share.

H. Dorr, Assistant United States Attorney, in his opening address, described the mode of operation pursued by Munroe & Munroe. He said that in 1906 the Munroe gained possession of a small number of shares of stock of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company. They then began to advertise the stock for sale, and by means of individual letters, saying that they expected a large allotment of shares from the English company and promising to return the money, which was required in advance, in the event of their inability to deliver the stock.

"Only a little over a thousand shares were delivered," Mr. Dorr said, "although 25,000 shares were sold, for which Munroe received from \$10 to \$15 a share, and which money he converted to his own use." Miss Amelia Dorr, a stenographer for Munroe & Munroe, testified that George H. Munroe was in his office quite regularly, though his brother Alexander, who is supposed to have fled to Canada, was there only occasionally. She said that the defendant conducted all the important business himself, and was the moving spirit of the enterprise.

She was followed on the stand by many of the alleged victims of Munroe, whose testimony consisted mostly in identifying the letters that led to their investments. Men and women victims told of their credulity and the hopes aroused in them by the glowing descriptions of the Munroe circulars.

John H. Burns, of Peoria, Ill., said that he attended a lecture of Munroe's agent in Peoria in 1907 and that after a talk with the lecturer he sent \$250 to Munroe & Munroe, with orders to purchase for him Marconi Wireless stock. After three months of waiting he began to press for the delivery of the stock, but received only reserved expressions of the hope that the English company would at last send the promised allotment of its stock. He had written to England, and received an answer repudiating any connection between the English company and the Munroes.

He then had come to New York and called on George H. Munroe at No. 27 William street, where the broker had renewed his promises of early delivery, denouncing the letter from England as a communication from a mental who wanted to hurt him. "He told me that he knew Marconi very well," testified Mr. Burns, "and that he was angry with Marconi, who permitted himself to be teased by crowned heads of Europe instead of perfecting his inventions. This tardiness, Munroe said, had cost him a lot of money."

The trial will be continued to-day.

## SENATOR BAILEY EXPLAINS

Resigned on Account of Vote on Arizona Constitution.

Washington, March 7.—In the closing days of the last Congress reports were sent out imputing to Senator Bailey, of Texas, responsibility for the agreement by which a date was fixed for a vote on the Lorimer case and the bill to create a permanent Tariff Board was made the unfinished business of the Senate. But in a statement issued here Mr. Bailey says he did not bind himself, and that his connection with the agreement ended with the statement that he would not himself filibuster against the Tariff Board bill. In fact, he declares, he went so far as to say in open Senate that he would not filibuster against any measure unless the interests of his constituents were jeopardized.

After the Lorimer case was settled a filibuster against the Tariff Board bill was led by Senator Stone, of Missouri. The intention which Mr. Bailey had taken in the Lorimer case and the fact that he was known to be opposed to the Tariff Board bill caused some of the Democratic Senators to believe that the withdrawal of the Texas Senator from the fight against the latter measure signified that he had entered into an alliance with his Republican supporters.

Mr. Bailey's friends understand that his resignation from the Senate, which was not accepted, was based entirely on the apparent indecision of his colleagues of the initiative, referendum and recall in their vote for the Arizona constitution. He accepts at par the statement of some of these Democrats, that their action was not intended as a party approval of that provision.

## ACTION ON THE INCOME TAX.

Little Rock, Ark., March 7.—The Senate defeated to-day the resolution passed in the House last week ratifying the proposed income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 7.—The Missouri Senate ratified the income tax amendment to the Federal Constitution to-day.

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## BALLINGER TO PROSECUTE

Continued from first page.

ated by the spirit of self-sacrifice for their fellow men.

Every fibre of my nature rebels against such hypocrisy and nerves me to fight such a combination, and such methods to the bitter end. I am sure that in this instance may form a demoralizing precedent. But personal considerations for you and yours makes me feel that I have no right to ask you for further sacrifice.

Of course, it has been made evident that I was and am the ultimate object of the attack, and to insist, against your will, on your remaining in office, with the prospect of further efforts against you, is selfishly to impose on you more of a burden than I ought to impose.

As I say farewell to you, let me renew my expressions of affection and sincerest respect for you, and of my profound gratitude for your hard work, your unflinching loyalty, and your effective public service. I hope and pray that success may attend you in your profession, and that real happiness will come to you and yours when you return to that cozy country where you live and where members know your worth as a man and a citizen, and who will receive you again with open arms.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mr. Ballinger's First Resignation.

The previous correspondence between Mr. Taft and the Secretary of the Interior begins with Mr. Ballinger's original resignation, which has been in the hands of the President since January 19, and bears that date. It follows:

My Dear Mr. President: I have thought over the talk we had last Saturday. I am exceedingly grateful for your kind expressions of appreciation for my work, and I am glad to compensate me in the largest measure for what I have suffered.

Your attitude throughout has been a great source of comfort to me. As yet I should like to remain in the service, but I feel that the country needs me more than I need it, and I must ask to be relieved from office. I therefore again tender my resignation and ask you to accept it.

I should like to see you before I leave, but I feel that the country needs me more than I need it, and I must ask to be relieved from office. I therefore again tender my resignation and ask you to accept it.

R. A. BALLINGER.

Asked to Wait Till Congress Ends.

To this, under date of January 23, the President replied:

Dear Mr. Secretary: For reasons which have deeply impressed themselves in my heart and mind, I would never consent to consider your resignation on any ground that was based on the good of the service or of helping me personally or politically, for no such ground is admissible. I am deeply sensible of the unflinching confidence which you have reposed in me under circumstances which have necessarily been trying to you, and I am glad to receive from you what you have never ceased to accord me I shall always remember.

I am anxious to retire as soon as I

can do so, and I am unwilling to embarrass you, and therefore respectfully ask you to indicate, in regard to the matter, when it will best suit your convenience.

With the assurance of my highest regard, I am, faithfully yours,

R. A. BALLINGER.

Resignation Finally Accepted.

It was not until yesterday that Secretary Ballinger renewed his request for the acceptance of his resignation. He did so in this letter, dated March 6:

My Dear Mr. President: As you fully appreciate, I entered the government service under protest, and at great personal sacrifice.

While occupying the office of Secretary of the Interior my most earnest and conscientious attention has been given to the interests of the government, and I feel that in constructive work, and the advancement of the public service, under existing difficulties, I have nothing to regret in official administration, except that my health and financial interests have been greatly suffered to the extent that I can no longer sustain the burden.

Your constant support has always been

a source of consolation during all the vicissitudes of my term of service, and I deeply appreciate the unfailing confidence you have reposed in me. I must, however, renew my appeal to be relieved as set forth in my letter of January 19 last, and respectfully ask you to designate the time when my resignation shall take effect, which I hope may be immediately. I have the honor to remain, faithfully yours,

R. A. BALLINGER.

Secretary Ballinger bade goodby to the other Cabinet members at the White House to-day. It was the last session of the President's advisers he will attend. As he was leaving the White House Mr. Ballinger said: "I feel better than I have felt for two years. I shall leave for Seattle just as soon as I can possibly do so."

## THE NEW SECRETARY

Fisher Vice-President of National Conservation Association.

Washington, March 7.—In a statement given out at the White House to-day Mr. Fisher, the new Secretary of the Interior, is described as a man whose information on such public questions as conservation, irrigation and water power sites is broad and comprehensive. In politics it is said that he is a Republican of strong convictions but independent actions. After referring to Mr. Fisher's services in bringing about a settlement of the big traction fight in Chicago, the statement goes on to say that Attorney General Wickham, who represented the stockholders in the Chicago fight, and who visited Alaska last year at the request of President Taft, has suggested that the method of adjudicating the Chicago controversy might be adopted as an equitable basis for the settlement of the Alaska coal land claims. It was reported to-day that soon after Mr. Fisher was taken office the coal land claims will be taken up for settlement.

Chicago, March 7.—Walter Lowrey Fisher has been one of Gifford Pinchot's staunchest supporters in the conservation of natural resources. He was president of the Conservation League of America, and is now vice-president of the National Conservation Association, which succeeded the league, and which Mr. Pinchot is president.

Mr. Fisher will be forty-nine years old on July 4. He was born at Wheeling, W. Va., and received his education at Marietta College, Ohio, and Hanover College, Indiana. He was admitted to the Bar twenty-three years ago, and has since been in practice here.

He has always taken a deep and active interest in conservation, and has been active in the national reform wing of the Republican party. He was instrumental in the formation of the Municipal Voters' League, of Chicago, and was its president in 1906. The league is generally credited with much of the progress made in the last fifteen years in the purification of local politics.

He is best known from his work in reorganizing the street railway system of this city out of the control which Charles T. Yerkes left it. He was made special



WALTER L. FISHER.

Who succeeds Richard A. Ballinger as Secretary of the Interior.

tration counsel for the city five years ago. His plan of reorganization found few friends when first announced, but he carried it through the courts and before the voters, and brought it to a successful issue.

Mr. Fisher was recently appointed a member of President Taft's commission to investigate the feasibility of regulation of stock and bond issues of railroads. He is vice-president of the National Municipal League, and a member of the University, City, Chicago, Literary, Cliff Dwellers, Onwentsia and Skokie Country clubs and the Chicago Historical Society.

## SURPRISE FOR FISHER

Ballinger's Successor Reads the News of His Appointment Here.

The first intimation the new Secretary of the Interior had that his appointment had been made public came to him yesterday afternoon when he caught a newspaper in this city. He left Washington early in the afternoon. "Now the merry war begins, I suppose," he said, when the reporters found him.

Then, after four preliminary drafts, Mr.

Fisher gave out the following written statement, which is the only quotation he would allow:

"I have no statement to make except that I have accepted this position with a deep appreciation of its obligation and of its opportunities to accomplish practical and constructive work."

To-night or to-morrow morning Mr. Fisher will leave for Washington, where he will remain long enough to perfect his plans for taking office, and then continue to Chicago to wind up his personal affairs. He wished it understood that his appointment was not a technical appointment, but rather a result of his long service in civic matters involving adjustment between warring private and public interests.

Mr. Fisher is still a member of the committee appointed by the President to report on federal regulation of railroad securities, now in session in this city. His friends expect to see him retain his committee membership, which pays no salary, along with his new duties.

Through his committee membership and his wide personal acquaintance Mr. Fisher is well known here, and it is the general understanding among his friends that he first came prominently into President Taft's notice when he was recommended by members of the Chicago bar for a vacancy on the United States Supreme Court bench.

Friends also explained Mr. Fisher's connection with the Conservation League of America, and his successor, the National Conservation Association. The league was the first effort of Theodore Roosevelt to give conservation a working organization, and it comprised all other organizations in various parts of the country having the same ends in mind. The association succeeded it as an organization of individuals, and President Taft, its first announced member, gave out his acceptance in a letter to Mr. Fisher. No stress is laid here on the fact that Gifford Pinchot is now president of the association, of which Mr. Fisher is a vice-president, nor is it thought to give any hint of what policy he will pursue in his conduct of the department.

## CHANGE PLEASES BRANDEIS

Ballinger's Resignation "Welcome News"—Praises Mr. Fisher.

Boston, March 7.—"The resignation of Mr. Ballinger, will come as welcome news to

the vast majority of people of the United States," said Louis D. Brandeis, of this city, to-day. Mr. Brandeis was counsel for L. R. Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation.

"The conviction that Mr. Ballinger was unfit to be the trustee of the people has been held generally throughout the country," he added. "The long investigation into his conduct of the Interior Department made it clear that while he was at its head the people's interests were not in safe hands."

"If it is true, as stated, that Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, has been appointed to fill the vacancy, the administration has secured the services of a man who meets all the demands of the high position of Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Fisher's character, ability and experience are such that all who know him must agree that he may safely be entrusted with the carrying forward of the broad policy of conservation of our national resources. His entrance into the Cabinet will greatly strengthen it. No better appointment could have been made."

## PINCHOT PRAISES FISHER

Ex-Forester Says Ballinger's Resignation Was Inevitable.

Gifford Pinchot said last night that the resignation of Mr. Ballinger from the Cabinet had been inevitable, and he praised the man chosen to fill his place.

The former chief forester of the United States came to this city yesterday from Akron, Ohio, and during the evening conferred with Thomas Shipp, secretary of the National Conservation Association, who arrived from Washington at 9 p. m. Mr. Pinchot said he had seen the notice of Mr. Ballinger's determination to seek his personal affairs before preparing his own statement, which ran as follows:

"Mr. Ballinger's resignation was inevitable and will be received with general satisfaction. It is a welcome concession to the growing determination of the country to be represented by public servants in whose hands the public interests are safe."

"The appointment of Walter Fisher in Mr. Ballinger's place is admirable. I speak with confidence, for we have been working together for years. As vice-president of the National Conservation Association and one of its founders, he has been a vigorous and effective supporter of the policies for which the association stands. In his new post as Secretary of the Interior we shall, I feel sure, continue to co-operate for the conservation of our natural resources as closely as we have done in the past. His entrance into the government service will unquestionably meet with strong public approval."

Mr. Pinchot leaves on the Celtic to-day for Naples with his mother. They will spend from two to three months travelling through Europe, with stops in Paris and London.

## THE PINCHOT CONTROVERSY

President Taft Stood Firmly by Mr. Ballinger.

Washington, March 7.—The retirement of Mr. Ballinger and the appointment of his successor bring to a close the most sensational incident thus far of the Taft administration. Indeed, one of the most spectacular battles in recent political history. It began with a difference in conception of policy toward the treatment of public lands, especially the forest preserves, between Mr. Ballinger and Gifford Pinchot, then Chief Forester of the United States, whose bureau was a part of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Pinchot's view of these matters had been more in accord with those of Mr. Ballinger's predecessor, James R. Garfield.

The open warfare broke out when charges relating to Mr. Ballinger's administration of the public lands, especially in Alaska, and more particularly to the treatment by the General Land Office of the Cunningham claims to coal lands in Alaska, were filed with the President by L. R. Glavis, then a field agent of the Land Office. As a result of these charges Glavis was dismissed for insubordination by order of the President. Later Mr. Pinchot addressed a letter to Senator Dooliver, in which he espoused the cause of Glavis, and he, too, was dismissed by the Secretary of Agriculture, also under orders from the President.

From that time on the battle raged with increasing heat, and finally culminated in an investigation by a joint committee of Congress. Not since the famous Schley-Sampson controversy and court of inquiry after the Spanish war has official Washington been so torn into factions as over the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy.

The hearings in this case, which was universally called the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy, even the committee could not agree on reports. The Democratic minority stole a march on the Republicans, and at Minneapolis met as a quorum of the committee and adopted a report finding Secretary Ballinger guilty of the charges against him and demanding his removal from office. Representative Republican, also made a report in the Senate. The latter report, signed by all the Republicans except Mr. Madison, declared that the "prosecution" had failed to make out a case, and that all the evidence put together had failed to show Mr. Ballinger to be anything but "a competent and honorable gentleman, honestly and faithfully performing the duties of his high office with an eye single to the public interest."

The committee also declared that the Secretary's conduct in connection with coal land claims in Alaska was above reproach. The reports, while they were presented at the beginning of the Congress just closed, received no action at all, although the Democrats made repeated efforts to compel consideration of them.

President Taft from the first has been aggressive in the defense of Mr. Ballinger, and his faith in and support of the Secretary have never wavered. It is doubtful whether on any other subject connected with his administration he has been more emphatically immovable. The attitude of his mind is clearly shown in the letter he wrote to-day to Mr. Ballinger accepting his resignation. He is unsparing in his denunciation of both the methods and the motives of those who have sought to bring about the downfall of Mr. Ballinger.

## NEW ALASKAN LAND PROBE

Chicago Inquiry Follows Indictments at Detroit.

Chicago, March 7.—Investigation of alleged Alaskan mining frauds, following the investigation just completed at Detroit, will be begun by a federal grand jury here, it was learned to-day. Assistant Attorney General D. B. Townsend and his assistants arrived here to-day from Detroit to conduct the inquiry. It is said that scores of subpoenas have been issued for prospective witnesses.

The alleged frauds are said to involve a total of \$500,000. The grand jury at Detroit yesterday returned indictments against seven persons, including John M. Bushnell, of Chicago.

The name of Albert G. Frost, promoter of the Chicago & Milwaukee Electric Railway, now in the hands of a receiver, has been brought into the investigation through recent court order directing the grand jury to investigate books of the Frost companies. They are said to contain records of the promotion of the Alaska Central Railway, running from Seward to Fairbanks, Alaska.

The road was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1908 on complaint of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Sovereign Bank of Canada and the Central Trust Company, of Illinois. It was charged that the company was overcapitalized.

Mr. Ballinger was appointed receiver and trustee. Mr. Frost was president of the company. The railroad serves the Manan-tusha district, in which are valuable coal claims.

The lethargy of the case was somewhat lightened to-day when Charles L. Jones was selected as a juror. He stated that he had just been married, and wished to telephone to his bride. His request was granted, and when he returned his face was wreathed with smiles. "It's all right," he said.

Mrs. Melber appears as calm and unruffled as a disinterested spectator and faces the field in time of war.

## SEVEN MELBER JURORS

Women Fill Front Seats of Court at Murder Trial.

THE PRISONER UNRUFFLED

Bemoans Son's Death—Choosing Married Men for Jury—Mrs. Stanford to Lend Assistance.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Albany, March 7.—Somewhat taller and thinner, but still retaining a listless, indifferent demeanor, Mrs. Edith Melber entered the Supreme Court on the second day of her trial for the murder of her infant son George. Hundreds fairly mobbed the courthouse clamoring for admission. An extra large force of deputies was stationed at all avenues leading to the courtroom, and as soon as it was filed Justice Howard ordered the doors locked, and only those having official business with the court were admitted.

Never before have so many women crowded to a trial in the local courts. The interest in the frail, delicately formed, rather refined appearing little woman is very great, and the public is keyed to the highest pitch. Fashionably dressed women, including Mrs. Welton Stanford, Jr., a wealthy woman of Schenectady, occupied the front seats in the court, all taking deep interest in the case.

Mrs. Stanford has been familiarly known as the "Little Deaconess." Since childhood she has taken an interest in alms and religious work. She helped to conduct the famous religious revival at Schenectady in 1905, and there she met Welton Stanford, Jr., grandnephew of the late Leland Stanford, of California, and subsequently became his wife. Mrs. Stanford said to a Tribune reporter that she regarded Mrs. Melber as a singularly unfortunate woman. She believes she was insane.

"Will you lend support financially, as has been reported?" she was asked.

"I certainly will," Mrs. Stanford replied.

## Seven Jurors Selected.

The task of selecting a jury occupied to-day's session, and when court adjourned seven men were in the box, as follows: Wesley Snyder, a farmer, of Bethlehem; R. G. Thormeyer, a retired merchant, Albany; John J. Mack, clerk, Green Island; Charles L. Jones, said and dealer, Delmar; Charles Wilsie, farmer, Karners; Albert Strevel, farmer, Westerlo, and Edward King, farmer, Westerlo.

John H. Pugh, attorney for the defense, in explaining the telegrams questioned them on insanity. "Have you ever seen an insane person?" or "Have you ever had anything to do with them?" were the questions. The defense will have several medical experts testify as to Mrs. Melber's sanity, and her sister, Mrs. Simmons, of Syracuse, will also be called to testify as to the symptoms of insanity the accused woman displayed during her early life.

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## MAYOR REVIEWS 1ST BATTERY

Compliments Soldiers on Efficiency.

After Seeing Exhibition Drill.

Mayor Gaynor reviewed the 1st Battery, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., in the 1st Battery Armory, in West 42nd street, last night, and afterward witnessed a fancy exhibition drill. In company with First Lieutenant Kenyon, Mayor Gaynor reviewed the battery, which was in a floor, the review being demonstrated to the small size of the ring. Captain O'Ryan was in charge.

The next feature was the mounted team music drill, two large artillery horses, each drawn by eight horses, were driven in circles and wheels in slanting double section column. The third item was an exhibition of pitching shelter in individual cooking of the haversack and exhibition of one section of the machine gun detachment, rifles being used as machine guns, and an exhibition of field artillery telephones for fire control. Then there was a demonstration of local problems in field artillery gun fire. The last feature was rough riding.

Mayor Gaynor complimented Captain O'Ryan on the practical efficiency of the men, particularly in the cooking of the haversack ration, the men chopping wood for the fires and going through all the movements that would be necessary in the field in time of war.

## EXPRESS STRIKE AWAITED

Adams Company Prepared for Sudden Action by Its Drivers.

No strike of the drivers and helpers of the Adams Express Company took place yesterday to force the reinstatement of union men who were discharged, and the company employs about one thousand drivers and helpers and none of them appeared to be missing. The company, it was asserted, has prepared for a strike, and does not feel assured that a strike will not take place to-day or at any time, and as a matter of precaution it will continue for some time to practice having all its horses and wagons taken to Jersey City every evening. A representative of the company said last night:

"We had good reason to believe that the strike would take place this morning, but apparently the men, seeing that the company was firm, withdrew the demands for the reinstatement of the members of the union who were discharged for misconduct. Whether there is a strike to-day or within a week or no strike at all, the company will not reinstate these men."

The officers of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters said yesterday that no strike had been ordered, but they could give no guarantee that there will not be a strike at any time.

## Orchestral Power

of the

World-Famed Angelus

When you first hear a composition rendered

by means of "Angelus" mechanism and our

three celebrated "Angelus" Pianos, you marvel at its

great power.

This depth and splendor of tone could not be

equalled by two performers—since they have but

twenty fingers between them.

Whereas the "Angelus" has eighty-eight fingers

—one for each key of the piano.

When you hear, say, Franz Liszt's "Rhapsodie

Hongroise No. 2," with its expression of such varied

and poignant emotions, rendered by the "Angelus,"

you will marvel at its orchestral scope.

Or, in a different key, note how it will portray the

sweet, rippling, brook-like notes of one of Chopin's

themes. Or one of Beethoven's graceful, delicate passages

from the "Sketch Book."

Surely there can be nothing to equal the "An-

gelus" as a source of solace and care-dispelling enter-

tainment TO THE THOUSANDS UPON

THOUSANDS OF MUSIC-LOVERS WHO

ARE UNABLE TO PLAY MANUALLY.

Call and have us demonstrate the scope of ex-

pression in these instruments. Learn how easily you

can add the final heart-throb of your own mood

through their various facile and sensitive expression

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The Emerson "Angelus"

The Schomacker "Angelopian"

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Demonstrations, WITHOUT OBLIGATION.

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Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Eighth to Tenth Streets.

John Wanamaker

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 8th to 10th sts.